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WHOLE NO. 2100

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WATER IS SCARCE

SOME FACTS

Too Much Irrigating of Lawns and Gardens.

PUMPS RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY

More Water Being Drawn from Nuuanu Reservoirs Than Is Flowing In.

"I don't want to be considered as an alarmist," said Captain J. W. Pratt yesterday, "but if anything should happen to the Beretania street pumps just about this time there would be a water famine in Honolulu."

"The condition of affairs is just this," continued the man who is in charge of the Water Works Bureau during the absence of Superintendent Andrew Brown, "the city is being supplied with water almost entirely from the Beretania street station. The pumps there are supposed to have a capacity of 2,400,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, but we are now pumping every day in the week three and a half million gallons, or nearly one-half more water than the normal capacity of the pumps. Of course, the fact that the water comes from flowing wells assists the pumps, as the water is really only pushed along instead of being lifted bodily. We have to keep three shifts of engineers now, each working eight hours at a stretch, and the pumps never stop."

"The Makiki pump run all day steadily, but close down at night, as soon as the reservoir fills up."

"Up the valley the reservoirs are in a bad way. There are just 1,400,000 gallons per day running over the weir, equal to 106 miners' inches an hour, but, unfortunately, we are drawing out every day more than is running in, and the reservoirs keep getting lower. If we do not have rain very shortly we shall have to turn the water from the weir directly into the mains, which means shutting off the electric lights in the streets. There is a big loss of water at the reservoirs from evaporation alone, which would be partially stopped by this means."

"If people would only stop and think a little while, I am satisfied they would be more careful in using water. In addition to the big increase of population in the city, there have been a large number of houses built the last few months. Now we can prove by data in the office that new residences use three or four times as much water the first year that they do afterwards. The reason is a simple one; the owners plant trees, shrubbery and grass, and use all the water they can to get things started."

"Another thing that may surprise some of your readers is that the people of Honolulu use more water per capita than in any city of the United States. We can prove this assertion by statistics any time you want them."

"Then again, the transports require a lot of water. No charge is made for the water they require, consequently before leaving they fill up everything on board that will hold water, and some of them can carry an awful lot."

"All we ask of the people," said Captain Pratt in conclusion, "is that they will not waste any water until it rains. After the summer rains commence we shall not care how much water is used, but in the meantime it is as well that everybody should understand that our water supply depends entirely on the Beretania street pumps keeping up with the present strain."

Since the above was in type a telephone message from the Government Electric Light Station at 11 o'clock last night stated that three-quarters of an inch of rain had fallen there since morning.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. A. W. Keoch Nearly Drowned While Bathing.

Mrs. A. W. Keoch, wife of the superintendent engineer of the Inter-Island Co., had a narrow escape from drowning Sunday night. In company with Mrs. W. A. Johnston she had gone in bathing at the Peninsula. After she had been in the water a short time Mrs. Johnston heard her companion give a low cry and saw her sink in the water. She hastened to her aid and found that she had fainted dead away. Mrs. Johnston called for help and did her best towards resuscitating Mrs. Keoch. After some difficulty she succeeded in drawing the unconscious woman to the shore. It was quite a while before she regained consciousness, and had it not been for the prompt assistance of Mrs. Johnston she would have surely drowned.

A CHINAMAN entered the room of one of his neighbors last evening and packing a trunk out into the yard, broke it into kindling wood. He then made his escape.

ABOUT KIHEI

H. P. Baldwin Gives Some Interesting Information Concerning This New Plantation.

ON HABEAS CORPUS

Chinese Remanded Back to Custody of J. K. Brown.

JUSTICE FREAR'S FINAL DECISION

The Court Rules That the Petitioners Were Never Legally Landed in These Islands.

to the quality of this water, Mr. Baldwin. Can you give out any definite information as to that?"

"Why not? Here are Dr. Walter Maxwell's certificates of his analyses of the water from these wells which we have submitted to him for examination. Here are three samples from the water on the lower level where the big pumping station is. From the No. 1 shaft there are 51 grains of salt to each gallon of water, United States measurement. From the No. 3 shaft the analysis shows 44.28 grains to the gallon and from the No. 4 shaft there are just 47.54 grains per gallon. The reason there is no sample from the No. 2 hole is because work has been discontinued at that place owing to obstructions encountered."

"Now, as to the water on the upper lands, the artesian water proper. Here are Dr. Maxwell's analyses from three samples taken on July 5th last. The first sample was taken while the water was still and before the pump was started. It gives 56.9 grains to the United States gallon. The second sample was taken after the pump had been connected and while the water was running from it; the analysis shows 52 grains of salt to the gallon. The third sample, showing 53.3 grains to the gallon, was taken after the pump had been stopped and the water standing in the well for some time. The amount of salt per gallon should decrease with continuous pumping if we have the same experience as other plantations have had before."

"How does the percentage of salt at the Kihei wells compare with those on other plantations?" was next asked.

"It is not much less than that of Kauai, which is about 50 grains per gallon. I believe it is necessary to say that the surplus water can be pumped to a higher level."

"From one of these circular shafts, or holes, the No. 3, which is about twelve feet across and about fifteen feet deep, from which a tunnel has been run about twenty feet long, there is now flowing from the tunnel about half a mile from the sea shore on what is called the lower land of the plantation. Here we have sunk four separate shafts, or wells, in the solid rock from all of which we have abundance of water. These wells are within a distance of about 100 feet of each other and eventually be connected together so that the surplus water can be pumped to a higher level."

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"About the new mill?"

"That has already been ordered from the Honolulon Iron Works, and the contract calls for it to be in running order on January 1, 1901. The mill building is to be large enough to cover a mill of the capacity of 150 tons per day, but for the first year we have only asked the contractors for 125 tons daily capacity. The additions can be made after the first season's run."

"One more question, Mr. Baldwin. What progress has been made in planting?"

"We have actually put in about 250 acres this season and we expect to plant enough to make fully a thousand acres, very likely more than that. We have abundance of seed cane for all our requirements, and we intend to get as many acres as we can for the crop of 1901."

KAMALO PLANTATION.

Manager McLane Reports Cane Planting Progressing Rapidly.

Manager Pat McLane of Kamalo is registered at the Hawaiian.

He reports that the progress on the plantation is most satisfactory.

A number of acres have been planted with seed cane

and a great many more have been

plowed and made ready for a big

shipment of seed cane that went up to

the plantation yesterday. The water

prospects are first class. During the

past few days over seventy acres of

land have been flooded with water

coming from two springs.

The Prince Appointed.

Prince David Kawananakoa and J

K Kalanianaole have been appointed

Administrators of the Estate of the

late Ono Daimyo Kapilani under

the usual notice to creditors and

an inventory within thirty days.

based, I should rule in accordance with it for the time being, but should reserve the question for final decision until the close of the case. I may add here that the court did not intend to definitely decide the question in the Wong Tuck case. See in re Ali Ho, 1166.

Counsel for the petitioners then offered evidence to prove that the petitioners were citizens by birth in these Islands. This evidence I admitted on the ground that although the decision of the appropriate officer adversely to the right of an immigrant to land was under the statutes ordinarily final, yet that such was the case only when the officer acted within his authority and in pursuance of law, and that it was competent for the court to inquire into jurisdictional facts and that since the decision of the appropriate officer was final in the case of an alien only, it could not be final in the case of a citizen. The testimony introduced on this point showed clearly that the petitioners were Chinese laborers who had never before been in this country, and that they were born in China and had attempted to enter these Islands upon certificates of Hawaiian birth which they had purchased from other Chinese in Hongkong, and consequently that they were not entitled to land here. It also appeared not only that the inspector made a correct decision but also that he had given the petitioners a fair hearing and had proceeded strictly according to law in every respect, provided he had the requisite authority. So clearly did this appear that counsel for the petitioners did not deem it worth while to argue the matter.

Argument was then heard upon the question which had already been ruled upon temporarily but had been reserved for final disposition until the close of the case, as to the authority of the inspector to decide upon the petitioners' right to land. Argument was heard at the same time upon another question which the Attorney General then raised as to the jurisdiction of this court to inquire into the authority of the inspector, inasmuch as he was a Federal officer. I have considered each of these questions very carefully but have finally come to the conclusion that it will be unnecessary to pass upon either of them and such being the case I deem it best under the circumstances not to express my opinion upon them.

I will assume for the purposes of this case that the inspector is without authority to decide finally upon the right of the petitioners to land, but that as between him and the collector, the latter alone has such authority. But does it follow that the petitioners must be discharged?

The law explicitly and peremptorily forbids the entry of the petitioners into these Islands and the inspector is an officer appointed under the law to enforce their exclusion. Should, then, the court order their discharge and permit them to enter? It has been shown to the court that the petitioners are not entitled to land, and the inspector is one of the officers appointed to prevent their landing. The law does not say that the petitioners may land unless the collector decides otherwise, but that they are not entitled to land at all.

To illustrate: The master of a vessel is forbidden to allow Chinese to land contrary to the provisions of the law. If he should refuse to permit Chinese passengers to land who were not entitled under the law to land, should the court, on habeas corpus, compel him to allow them to land because the collector had not decided adversely to their right to do so? Certainly not. The court could inquire into their right to land and discharge them if such right should appear. But if such right should not appear, the court would remand them to the custody of the master.

The provision of the statute (28 Stat. at L. 590) that "in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury" does not mean that if such decision is not made by such officers, the Chinese may land, nor that only such officers may make a decision. It means that if such a decision is made it is final and cannot be reviewed by the courts. But if it is not made, the courts may decide whether there is a right to land or not. In re Gin Fung, 59 Fed. Rep. 158.

In this case, therefore, if I am without jurisdiction to inquire into the authority of the inspector, I must remand the petitioners to his custody. If, on the other hand, I have such jurisdiction and find that he has authority to make a final decision, I am bound by that decision and must remand the petitioners to his custody, and if I find that he has no such authority but that the collector alone can make such a decision, still I must remand the petitioners, because the collector has, in fact, not made such a decision and I have myself found that the petitioners are not entitled to land and that the respondent is charged with the duty of preventing them from doing so.

MR. RAY IS BACK

What He Saw at Hilo, Spreckelsville and Other Plantations.

Goes Home in Two Weeks

Labor Conditions as Ascertained by Him
The Profit Sharing System
Being Extended.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

D. A. Ray, who is here on a special mission to investigate the labor conditions of the Islands, returned yesterday morning from a visit to Hawaii and Mani. During his trip he visited a number of the plantations and comes back well satisfied with what he saw.

"I remained on Hawaii only two days this time," said Mr. Ray last night. "I was the guest of Manager Scott of the Hilo Sugar Co., and also gathered some data regarding other plantations. Mr. Scott has had no trouble with labor and the plantation is doing well. He has introduced a sort of profit-sharing system among the Japanese and it has met with success. The same plan has been used by Manager Lowrie of Spreckelsville. The laborers seem to work better when they feel that to a great extent they are working for themselves."

"The men are getting good wages and in general are perfectly contented. In some instances a luna aroused the animosity of a gang and they do not rest until he is either discharged or transferred. In most cases these causes for dislike are trivial, the cruelty such as has been detailed by agitators in the San Francisco Examiner being unknown."

"Spreckelsville is a wonderful place. They are making improvements there now, the cost of which will aggregate in the millions. For a new pumping-plant which is shortly to be installed they have made excavations sixty feet deep and one hundred feet square. That's a good-sized hole. But the wonderful thing about it was that after the first twenty feet was thrown out, the remainder had to be blasted out of almost solid rock. When they complete all their irrigating arrangements it seems that there will be no limit to the capacity. I rode all over the plantation and was never more impressed with anything in my life."

"The adjoining plantations, Waialuku, Haiku and Paia, are all prosperous. Kihei is a mass of dust owing to the plowing, which is now going on there. They are making rapid progress on this plantation, Manager Pogue being a rascist."

"A small party of us made the ascent of Haleakala. We reached the crest at time to see the sunrise, and before the giant crater was enveloped in clouds. The spectacle is one of unequalled magnificence and grandeur, whose wonder words cannot describe."

Mr. Ray will remain here about two weeks longer. He has been on every one of the Islands and has acquired a vast amount of general information. "Yes," he said, in answer to a question, "I shall report to Senator Culom after my arrival in Washington. Of course I shall not make any recommendations, but if they desire my opinion it will be given."

ABOUT GOLDFISH.

The Origin of the Hawaiian Species.

There are very few streams in the Hawaiian Islands that are not alive with goldfish, but there are very few even of the old residents of the Islands who can tell where they came from or when they were brought here. Of a dozen old Kamainas whom the writer approached on the subject every one gave the same answer—"They were here when I came."

Finally the writer asked Hugh McIntyre for some information on the subject.

"The first time I ever saw any goldfish in Hawaii," said Mr. McIntyre "was in the year 1854. I can remember looking in the window of Dr. Judd's drug store, on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, where there were some in a glass globe. They were quite a novelty then and everybody stopped to look at them as they passed the store."

"Who brought them here" was asked.

"That I can't say. They came here on a sailing ship from China. At that time Asher B. Bates was Attorney General and he had a fond for collecting all sorts of animals, birds and fish from all parts of the world. He had quite a menagerie at his place in Nuuanu Valley. He was living in the Horion place near the bridge then. When these goldfish were brought here he got them either as a gift or by purchase. He placed most of them in the pond which still exists on the premises and gave a few of them to Dr. Judd, who had recently been put out of office and was then keeping a drug store."

"From that little lot of fish have sprung all the goldfish in the Islands," continued Mr. McIntyre, "until now they are everywhere. They are of little value as a food fish, belonging, as you know, to the carp family. The Chinese eat them, but I think no one else. They taste too much of mud to suit my palate. You will find them in every ditch or taro patch. Why, I have known taro patches to be dry for six months, and a few weeks after the water was turned into them they would be alive with goldfish. I believe they are regarded more as a nuisance now than anything else."

The rarest, most costly and most

curious fish for aquaria come from China. Goldfish breeding is a specialty among the celestials, the fish having been first introduced into Europe in 1611. They were then so costly that only royalty could own them. In fact, fancy prices are still paid for some breeds of Chinese goldfish. The "brush tail" is the rarest of these, one having been sold in Berlin for more than \$700. others bringing from \$250 to \$500 apiece. The Chinese keep secret their method of evolving these rare specimens.

The "egg fantail," which like a chameleon, can change its color, is another rare Chinese fish, as is also the "telescope" fish. The latter has huge eyes, that bulge out like a telescope, from which it derives its name. Its dragon-shaped body is covered with silver scales, and its head is unlike that of any other known fish. The "telescope" fish often sells for as much as \$75, which, of course, puts the highly cultivated finny fellows far beyond the reach of any but the most wealthy collectors.

MATAAFA'S STORY

Read Before Samoan High Commission.

Will Carry Out All Instructions for the Preservation of Peace and Good Order.

The following is a translation of a written speech prepared by Mataafa and delivered on his behalf to the Samoan high commissioners, at the United Fono held at Mulinuu on Friday, the 14th day of July last:

I now address you all at this meeting, endorsing the past utterances which I have already made before the high commissioners.

My wish is with the unanimous sentiment of all the chiefs and people of our party—that there shall be no other King to be made in Samoa.

I am confident that this is the real desire of a large majority of Samoans, though there may be a small minority who believe otherwise.

This small minority are merely led astray by certain foreign officials, and other evil-minded foreigners. But I shall be very glad to hear it reported to me officially by the three commissioners that they will remove those evil persons from these islands of Samoa—as these evil-disposed persons wish to make a king of Samoa, and speak seductive words to blind the eyes of the Samoan people just to suit their own mercenary purposes; and it is for this reason that they will always cause trouble in Samoa.

When the commissioners arrived in Samoa it occurred to me as well as to the Tumua and Pule that it would not be profitable to again have a King in Samoa.

I am certain that a better scheme of government can be formed by which Samoa will be peaceful. Let a white official be nominated as supreme leader (administrator) then peace shall reign, and put an end to all wars in Samoa.

This supreme leader (administrator) should be firm and strong. He should be a good man and act uprightly and impartially to all people of Samoa.

As for myself, as well as the Tumua and Pule, we pray that the commissioners will grant our wishes, that they will now appoint the President as supreme leader. We perceive that he is kindly disposed to all Samoan people and without partiality, so we consider him to be a suitable person for that appointment. Evil-minded whites say that I was the cause of the recent war, which is a base falsehood, and right-thinking people openly declare that I was not the cause of the war.

The good people and the large majority of the Samoans duly elected me as King of Samoa, according to the laws and customs of Samoa."

But certain of the evil whites planned tricks and gave money to certain Samoans for the purpose of making a King, but the making of a King in such a manner could not be right or proper, "according to the laws and customs of Samoa," besides which the large majority of the Samoans would never agree to it. Whereas, in the case of there being no King, there will be no further opportunity of intrigue afforded to those evil whites.

Now I beseech you with all my heart that you will remove them far away from Samoa, and not allow them to stay any longer in the country.

I have already promised you, and I now again declare "that I will do all that is best, and carry out all instructions for the preservation of peace and good order among the people of Samoa," and this I shall continue to do, when the commissioners have departed. I also pray that the commissioners will assist me in preventing troubles that may again arise like those of the past.

I am also desirous that the two existing factions should be no longer termed "The Tano Party," or "The Mataafa Party," but should be called "Samoa in unity."

We heartily render our sincerest thanks to the high commissioners for the honor held by them in the different districts of Samoa, where they declared their wish that Samoa should unite.

It is also our hope that Samoa should unite to live in peace and friendship at all times, and to obey all the instructions of the high commission.

KISSED THE BABY QUEEN.

Miss Eleanor Jeffries, an English woman, died in Paris last month, aged 96. She was the only surviving member of the Society of the Kiss Royal, formed by forty-five school girls, who, when Queen Victoria was a baby, gave her nurse a shilling apiece to be allowed to kiss the little Princess.

A CREMATORIUM

Oahu Cemetery Association May Soon Build One.

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY

Report of Secretary David Dayton. What Disposition Shall Be Made of Reserve Fund?

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The annual meeting of the Oahu Cemetery Association was held yesterday afternoon. Several attempts have recently been made to hold this meeting, but owing to the lack of interest among members it was postponed from time to time.

Among the first matters brought up was the report of David Dayton, secretary of the association. Last year this office was given a salary in order that the work might be properly kept up. For over fifteen years no official written records of burials had been made for the association. The work of compiling these was entrusted to Mr. Dayton, whose long residence and close familiarity with the matter in question made his services invaluable. His efforts have taken the form of a double-indexed catalogue in which everything is recorded from the first beginning of the cemetery in 1842.

The disposition of the reserve fund of \$2,207.62 brought out several suggestions. There is a certain amount of property belonging to the association yet unutilized. It was proposed that this be sold at auction and the proceeds be used for a perpetual fund for taking care of the graves. Then with the reserve fund it was suggested that a receiving vault and a chapel be built. Both of these latter are needed, as the present receiving vault is private property and is soon to be torn down, and on rainy days the absence of a chapel is a great inconvenience. That these two structures should be built all the members unanimously agreed.

Another plan was proposed in connection with the care of the graves. The suggestion was made that the owners of the lots should look out for them. A communication was read from a well-known lady asking what amount she should set aside for a permanent fund to be used for the care of her lots. It was generally agreed that this plan should be followed by all the holders, and thus provide for permanent attention to the graves.

If this course be pursued the proceeds of the sales of the remaining lots will probably be used for the establishment of a crematory to be controlled by the association. This idea met with general favor, although no decisive action will be taken for the time being. Everybody realizes the need of such an institution and the Cemetery Association is the proper body to inaugurate it. The difference between the proceeds of the lots and the cost of the crematorium it is thought could be met by popular subscription.

Now that this organization has taken hold of the crematorium question some progress toward the solution of the vexed burial problem and cemetery question may be looked for.

New Settler.

Arthur F. Stone leaves the St. John's Caledonian to go to the Cannibal Islands, otherwise Hawaii, and raise bananas for his health, and J. W. Sault takes the paper. The Caledonian has been published by a Stone—father and son—a good many years and has always deserved the success it has had. The State will be sorry to lose Mr. Stone, but it will hang to the Caledonian with Mr. Sault in charge—Rutland Herald.

A POLITICAL SECEDEER

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Edward Carson, Q. C., member of the House of Commons for Dublin University, has seceded from the Conservative party, owing to the difference of the Government over the Dublin Corporation Bill.

THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In connection with some of the recent decisions affecting ritualism given by the Archbishops, many ritualists blame the Archbishops for yielding to outside opinion.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

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W. C. Cornwell gave a luna at Iao Valley last Monday in honor of Senator Clark.

The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. Therefore the medicine that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have started in the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and yellow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Frank Tucker, a prominent farmer, of Versailles, Indiana. His daughter, Lucy, is now fifteen years old; three years ago she began ailing. The rosy color in her cheeks gave way to a paleness, and the body became weak.

Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance.

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A JUDGE WANTED

To Relieve Vast Increase of Work
in Circuit Courts.

WHEELS OF JUSTICE ARE CLOGGED

Work of the First District is More Than
Two Judges Can
Dispose Of.

"Say, why don't you call attention to the crying need of a third judge in this court?" said a prominent attorney to an Advertiser man in search of his usual court reports a day or two since.

"What is the trouble?"

"Here it is in a nutshell: This term of court is supposed to last just four weeks. It has been running two weeks and we have just got through with the Hawaiian jury cases. Even if Judge Stanley exercises the extra powers given him by the last Legislature and continues the term for two weeks more there only remains at the most a month, or twenty-four working days, in which to finish up the calendar, and, by the way, one of these is a holiday.

"Let me show you how the calendar stands. There are twenty-six criminal cases for the foreign jury on the printed list. Some of these have been disposed of, but others have been added. Some of those cases will take a couple of days to try. In my opinion the court will have all it can do to get through the criminal cases before the end of the term."

"What then?" was asked.

"That's just it. Why, the civil cases will have to go over to the next term, like many of them did from the last term to this. You talk about the law's delays and of course blame it on the lawyers. My clients do the same. There are cases on the calendar in which I am interested which I have been trying to get to trial for three terms, and here I am with very little prospect of getting to trial at the present term."

"Can't some of the cases be assigned to Judge Perry?" queried the reporter.

"No, they can't. Judge Perry has got all he can do and more too. That Waluku case will take him a couple of months to try alone, if I know anything about it. It is an important case and so many people are interested in it and so much money is tied up by it that it is of great public interest that the case should be decided as soon as possible. In addition to hearing the evidence, the Judge has got to read and digest all the testimony after the reporter has copied it out, before he can render his decision. Then again, he has to take all the probate business while Judge Stanley is attending to the regular term. And let me tell you that the probate business of this district alone is enough for one judge to attend to."

"Now there are twenty-one mixed jury civil cases, twenty-four foreign jury cases and thirty jury waived cases, let alone divorce and separation suits, on the calendar of the present term. Can you or any other man imagine for a moment how one judge can attend to them all, I don't care how industrious he may be? And the business of the court is constantly increasing. At the November term things will be worse than they are now, and the business of the court will become so clogged that none of us will know where we are at. I am suffering pecuniary loss from the present delay and so are my clients, but I get blamed all the same because my clients don't realize the situation."

"It was proposed to have the last Legislature authorize the appointment of a third judge, but the measure was defeated through the opposition of the Cabinet, I believe. People don't seem to realize that with a constantly increasing wealth and population in this Island there must be a corresponding increase in legal business. Something has got to be done and that quickly."

New Glass Reservation.

E. D. Baldwin returned from Honolulu by the fast Kinsen. He stated that the department of public lands has received no notification from Washington to stay the sale of the Olaia lands advertised for September 2; nor do they expect any. If nothing unforeseen occurs the sale will take place as advertised, and purchasers will be put in possession of the lands. It is expected that the squatters will get off of their own accord, but if they do not the Attorney General will take the matter into his hands and they will be ejected summarily.—*Hilo Tribune*

Hilo Foresters.

The installation of a lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters will take place next Thursday evening. The exercises will probably be held at Ray's Hall. This lodge has been contemplated for some time, but inevitable delays have caused it to be postponed until now. The delegation from Ho-

nolulu who will install the lodge are M. A. Gonsevus, A. V. Peters and a third who is not as yet known, probably G. F. Affonsen who joined the order in Honolulu.—*Tribune*.

Pepeekeo Laborers.

The conspiracy cases against Japanese laborers on Pepeekeo plantation tried last week are at an end. One of the men was acquitted and the charges against the balance were dismissed. G. F. Little and Le Blond & Galbraith were attorneys for defense.

License Refused.

The Government has refused to renew the liquor license granted J. G. Saffron for a saloon on Waikaienue street. A license was granted last year under the impression that the saloon was to be located on Bridge street.—*Hilo Tribune*.

TO BE MORE BALL

California Nine Wants to Come Down.

Hilo Players Want to Show Their Mettle—The Kamehameha Series May be Resumed.

The most important baseball meeting of the season is to be held this evening. Every member of the Star team is requested to be present at the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30 o'clock.

The first meeting to be brought up is the last game with the Kamehamehas. It was this contest that resulted in the series coming to a sudden close, owing to the Kamehameha team deciding not to play on account of the alleged unfair treatment which they believed they had received from the umpire. It is now proposed that this game be thrown out and the series be resumed. A number of the best players of the Stars are in favor of this course, the public in general would applaud the move, and it is understood that the Kams would willingly re-enter the diamond.

Another matter is the Hilo proposition. There has been more or less rivalry stirred up between the players of the rival cities and a series of contests is proposed. Hilo is willing, and Honolulu is anxious. If the difficulty with the Kams is patched up the Hilo series will be postponed. Otherwise efforts will be made to pull off the games as soon as possible.

The third proposition is a big one. A letter has been received from "Hank" Harris, known to every Coast baseball player, proposing to bring a California team to Honolulu. The local magnates are in favor of the proposition, but outside aid would be necessary. The financial aspect will be inquired into this week, and if sufficient subscriptions are forthcoming with which, together with the gate receipts, the expenses may be met it is not at all improbable that the Golden State players will perform on the local diamond in the near future. The team opposing them would be All-Honolulu, the best players from each team being selected.

PRAISED BY PETERSON.

Inspector of Immigrants Finds Fever on Some Plantations.

Dr. Peterson speaks highly of the arrangements made at Paamilo by Manager Lydgate, and believes that if his original plan was adopted by the managers throughout the country there would be less danger of sickness. On some of the sugar estates Dr. Peterson has found a goodly number of fever cases due to improper sanitary arrangements. He has recommended changes which will have to be made. At Waimoku plantation the quantity and direction of the waste water flow is such that it is considered by him a healthy locality.—*Hawaiian Herald*.

Oahu College Trustees.

The trustees of Oahu College met yesterday afternoon and took up the question of a site for the proposed new preparatory school. No definite decision was reached and the matter will come up again at a meeting to be held in the near future.

CZAR'S MILITARY HOUSEHOLD. The military household of the Czar is composed of ninety-eight officers of various ranks, eighty-three of whom belong to the army and fifteen to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doctor's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

There are no tax-appeal cases in the Second District, the only one filed having been withdrawn.

SUGAR FACTORIES

They May Be Utilized in the Off Season.

In the Manufacture of Artificial Sandstone—Treaties Between U. S. and West Indies.

Referring to the reciprocity treaties recently made between the United States and the West Indian colonies, the Louisiana Planter says:

The basis of these treaties is sugar! Is it fair, or even consistent with the protective principle, to single out the domestic industry of sugar production for a 12 or 20 per cent sacrifice, in order to advantage our export trade in articles which have grown into such proportions that we are able to meet like or similar foreign competing articles in the markets of the world? Senator Carter of Montana recently stated that the Dingley tariff law contemplated by its provisions the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and the sugar schedule was arranged with a special view to that end."

That schedule was a very moderate one—only about one-half of the amount found in the schedules prior to 1890. The Dingley act had no less for an object than the development of our cane-sugar industry. The equivalent ad valorem rate or 96-test or centrifugal sugars by the present law is about 55 per cent, while the equivalent ad valorem on 88 analysis or 94-test German beet sugar is 75, but 11 per cent of that which offsets the German export bounty. On 89-muscovadoes the equivalent ad valorem is only 53 per cent.

These, I say, are extremely moderate duties, and they cannot bear a 12, much less a 20 per cent reduction. The cane-sugar people, our beet-raisers and beet-sugar producers in the West, Northwest and on the Pacific Slope, as well as in Michigan and New York, must not shut their eyes to a danger which again threatens them—found in these so-called reciprocity treaties. They should be aroused in order to consolidate; they should discuss the matter, in spite of the mild admonition from the State Department, and be prepared to smash this attempt to violate a cardinal principle of the protective system.

According to the British Consul at Portland, Oregon, the sugar factory at La Grande, although fully equipped to use 350 tons of beets per day, found itself hampered last year by the inexperience of farmers, and only received 8,147 tons of beets, which enabled the mill to run only twenty-eight days, and from which was manufactured 1,330,000 pounds of sugar. The quality was not what had been expected, but the quantity was made to pass a hill granting a bounty of \$1 (4s.) per ton of 2,000 pounds, but they were unsuccessful. The State of Washington passed a bounty bill in 1896 granting one-half cent (4d.) per pound of refined sugar for five years, with the provision that it should not exceed \$50,000 (\$10,000) in any one year. Another large factory is being constructed at Waverley, in Spokane County, Washington, and will probably be in operation during the season of 1899.

The single factory in New Mexico conducts a stock-feeding enterprise in order to dispose of the pulp, and fed last year 1,100 hams. The lambs gained ten pounds each in twenty-one days on this feed. The secretary of a cattle-feeding company in Nebraska raised 500 acres of sugar beets simply to feed cattle. Illinois, too, has taken to the cultivation of the beets for this purpose. Mr. Saylor suggests that farmers generally should take to raising the beets "for the same purpose as other crops, namely, food for man and beast." He says that for the table there is no more palatable beet, if rightly prepared.

Many suggestions have been made to enable sugar manufacturers to utilize their factories during the time when there is no sugar to be made, and thus to avoid leaving the invested capital idle the greater part of the year; but little success has yet been had in the matter. A fresh suggestion is made by an engineer, S. Bell, in *Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie*.

The extra outfit necessary to utilize the plant should, of course, be inexpensive, and the labor required to operate the machines not in excess of that employed regularly in the sugar factory. Another important requirement is that the raw material should be at hand everywhere, and there should be a ready market for the product. All these conditions being fulfilled, the operation of the factory during the idle months of the sugar year must certainly be remunerative. It is believed that this applies to the manufacture of artificial sandstone from lime and sand, which, under steam pressure, enter a chemical combination (calcium silicate) and supply stones which have become very popular in building. Their resistance is in excess of 476 pounds per square centimeter; they are perfectly weatherproof, and can be prepared in a cheap and simple manner. The power required for mixing the sand and lime and pressing the stone could be supplied by one of the steam engines, and would amount to about thirty or thirty-five horse power for 10,000 stones for ten hours while the steam necessary for hardening the stones would be supplied by the boilers. The most expensive part of the plant would then be ready and need not be procured separately for this use. The raw material for the stones, viz., sand, will probably be found near most sugar factories. The amount required is about 2.5 cb. m. per 1,000 stones. The lime can be burnt cheaply in the lime



THE WILD MAN IN HIS CAVE

WISCONSIN'S WILD MAN.

Confined in the county jail at Chippewa Falls, Wis., is a wild man, who was captured in the woods of the village of Tony a short time ago. This strange creature has lived alone in the woods for a great many years and has lost the power of speech. The soles of his feet are like iron and his body is covered with hair. His jabbars, when spoken to, in a kind of jargon which is believed to be a mixture of French and Italian.

MANAGER MCSTOCKER.

Was Not the Man Who Raised Wages of Free Laborers.

If a Japanese, having taken a contract to clear land for the Olao Sugar Company, finds himself short of laborers and in order to secure a supply offers much higher wages than has been paid in several years, should the manager of the plantation be held responsible?

Mr. Bell gives figures as to the probable profits of such an enterprise. It goes without saying that the estimates do not in any sense apply to conditions in the United States, either as to material, labor or prices of product.

Samoaan Items.

We learn that Commander Sturde of H. M. S. "Porpoise" has been promoted to the rank of Captain and that this honor has been conferred on him for services rendered during the trouble in Samoa.

H. M. S. Faunanga, Captain Stuart, left yesterday for Sydney. This ship has been stationed here since March last.

The S. M. S. Cormoran came into port August 4, after a cruise of five days.

The Consular representatives now act in three separate capacities. By the treaty, on all municipal matters they sit conjointly as a consular board; in all diplomatic matters they sit together, but each acts as an independent representative of his own country, and since the duties of the king and stipule have been devolved on them, they sit as another body constituting the Samoaan government. Consul-General Osborn is the dean of each of these bodies, and being consul-general to Tonga as well as Samoa, seems to be a pretty busy man.—*Samoaan Herald*.

From Ed. Towse.

Commissioner Ed. Towse writes that he has been visiting old friends in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and having a very good time, although the weather was cold. He expected to leave for Omaha about August 12, via Denver.

A TESTIMONIAL.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious, and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairlawn Ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agts. for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FANCY PARLOR QUARTER OAK

ROCKERS.

We offer these GOODS at a reduced price for one week only.

COYNE-MEHRHEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

J. A. MEHRHEN, MANAGER

Progress Block.

THE CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP

Just received by the Australia a fine arrangement of . . .

Harness Trimmings; also Whips, Dusters,

Brushes, etc.

Special advertising to plantation orders at Rock Bottom Prices.

639 KING STREET, BELOW ALEXINGTON HOTEL.

D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN. : : : Tel. 641.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

In Solid Mahogany

Cabinets AND Whatnots.

That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable . . .

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STA.

Hygienic Refrigerators

Large Importations

OF GOODS BY THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED.

A Fresh Supply of the

BOSTON LONG CARD MATCHES

NAILS OF ALL KINDS.

ROSIN, PINE TREE TURPENTINE.

PAINTS, LAMP BLACK.

COTTON WASTE.

CANAL BARROWS.

FAIRY STEPLADDERS.

MANILA AND SISAL ROPE.

HANDLES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,

HOES AND SHOVELS.

AXES AND HATCHETS, AXLES,

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, GRIND-STONES.

DISH AND DAIRY PANS, SAUCE-PANS.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1899.

THE CUBAN ORPHANS.

It is estimated that there are now over 50,000 orphan children in Cuba, who are destitute, and suffering. Pathetic stories are told of boys and girls not over eight years of age, wandering about in search of food for younger brothers and sisters. One correspondent of an eastern journal says that he saw a small boy, a mere child, trying to cook some food in an old tin can which he had set up over a couple of stones in a small forest grove. He was bright eyed, ragged and dirty. Two small, haggard looking compositions sat by him hungry, patiently waiting for him to make the water boil. This correspondent says that if a picture of the scene were boldly put on canvas, and it was exhibited through the United States, it would secure large contributions to the Cuban Orphan Fund. The sight of suffering and misery stimulates sympathy.

Several of the leading American journals comment on the small contributions made for the relief of the suffering children of Cuba. Not a voice has been raised in opposition to the scheme for aid. Miss Clara Barton and the newspaper correspondents urge in the strongest language the relief of these suffering little waifs, but only the sum of \$16,064 has been furnished up to the 1st of August, and only a few people, hardly a hundred, have contributed this amount.

The American people cannot be accused of lacking generosity.

They responded richly to the claims from Johnstown, when only a few hundred suffered from the flood. They more than compensated the sufferers from the earthquake in Charleston by sending them about \$1,000,000, and over one million of dollars was given to the starving peasants of Russia.

But public sympathy is a quick sympathy. It gives instantly or not at all. The moralists say that this is not the highest order of charity, because it is not the act of well regulated minds with steady habits of giving.

The nation gave three hundred millions of dollars, for "the sake of humanity" by driving out the Spaniards from Cuba. No citizen paid directly into the fund one dollar. But after the nation has done its work, the duty of the individual citizen is apparent. It begins with the aftermath of war and pestilence. But we have the curious phenomena in the case of Cuba, that a generous people permit these orphan children, together with the sick and decrepit to suffer when almost within sight of "the rich" nation on earth."

The same strange moral phenomena appeared after the Civil war. One of those who gave themselves to the work of elevating the negro, often said that the phenomena appeared to defy analysis. For, the Constitution had protected slavery, and under the slave codes of the Southern States, the old, the infirm, the disabled, and the children were cared for by the slave owners; and as a rule, they were well cared for, and the cost of this care made slavery an expensive affair. Then the sword freed the slave, and absolved the ruined master from all legal obligation to maintain the disabled. The nation that freed the slaves, then turned them, landless, ignorant, penniless and disorganized out into the woods to shift for themselves. The story of the sufferings of the aged, the sick and the helpless children has never been adequately told. The Freedmen's Bank, organized under the authority of the Federal government, gathered in about \$3,000,000 of the money of the emancipated slaves, and then went into bankruptcy.

At the same time, the American people were generous and sympathetic. Four years of war had however deadened the feelings of the people. The law of the survival of the fittest worked with terrible energy. No doubt, large numbers of negroes suffered and died through want, caused by the act of Emancipation.

But the story of human suffering was an old one, and the quick sympathy died out.

It is not the "gift of the waste drops from the cup overflowing," that reaches the ideal charity. It is the gift that comes from the best measure of resource and duty. It is perhaps fortunate that Nature gives but little sustaining power to these toddling Cuban infants, wandering about the highways and towns. Their sufferings are sooner ended, and the hand of the Master gently takes them as they leave a world not deficient in sorrow.

TRAMPS.

It is true, beyond question, that we are entering the "age of tramps" in these Islands. The tramp is a sangu-

cious animal, is fond of a gentle climate, and an out of door life. He will scrounge out a generous community, just as cattle pick out water holes.

It is now pretty well known that the hordes of tramps who infested the eastern States, after the Civil war, were the results of the abnormal conditions of that war. The nature of military service draws out of men the habit and desire for monotonous and peaceful labor. It was a singular exhibition of the social conditions, during the seventies, when, for instance, the towns on the highways between Boston and New York, and the highways between New York, Albany, and Philadelphia, were infested with able bodied men, who slept in the barns, asked and asked and even demanded food at the farm houses, and finally created a mild reign of terror, until laws were passed which grossly insulted the tramps, and prompted them to withdraw their patronage of the housekeepers.

For the same and other causes, the tramp is about to infest this city.

There is but one way to dispose of them, so far as they make personal visits to residences. That is, to refer them at once to the office of the Associated Charities, and decline to give them aid. If any one desires to give aid to any particular tramp, because he tells an uncommon tale of woe, it should be done through the Associated Charities. If the tramp does not move on, the police station should be roused up, and the case stated. The police department should have a quick and special service for this purpose. For the outlying districts, a mounted service should be ready at all times.

Unless citizens, and especially housekeepers, act together, our social life will soon be made annoying. The Associated Charities should, and will, act for the entire community, and no doubt they will be sufficiently provided with funds.

A PERILOUS EXPERIMENT.

A subscriber, living on the Island of Maui, seriously asks the Advertiser, why it is that able bodied and intelligent baboons have not been, heretofore, employed by men, as other animals have been. He may as well ask why electricity was not used as a motor power from the days of Moses to the year 1880. There is something in the action of the "fulness of time" which is not understood, in its treatment of evolution. Perhaps the old darky, in the times of slavery, gave the answer, though not wholly satisfactory. Looking through the bars of the baboon's cage, at a Circus exhibition, the venerable negro visitor watched him for some moments, and then remarked: "You mighty wise old feller, you jess speak English, and white men put a hoe in yer hand, less'n no time." On the other hand,

Hegel, the German poet, looking at the large ape in the Zoological gardens of Paris, said: "He sits there in melancholy and refuses to work. He is distressed at the conduct of men, his descendants, who daily commit more follies than all of the tribe of apes that exist."

But, why should men employ Simians, when their fellow beings will work in some places for five cents a day? The Simians may be the reserved forces of civilization. Industrial evolution results in great factories, in which unskilled men and women stand up, and feed bits of metal into a machine, for ten hours a day, and do nothing more. But, in all intelligent industrial work, the brain behind the hand, has the most value, and as the education of the workman increases, the value of his work increases.

Where does the able bodied Simian come in? Only, when men no longer do brainless work, and the creatures of a lower order must do it.

If the pelican can be profitably used in catching fish, why indeed should not the baboon be profitably used in stripping cane?

The scheme of adding Simians to our industrial forces should not be encouraged, if it endangers the "social fabric." If the baboons, under some well organized form of University Extension, should suddenly experience the dawn of consciousness, there would be the danger on any plantation which employs them in large numbers of a strike, in which they would appear, in checkered trousers and silk hats obtained at the plantation store, before the plantation manager, and exclaim, "We have got our manhood at last. It is now fifteen dollars a month or fight." Each one of them, claiming to be "the man with the hoe," and, as such, entitled to civil rights, would add another to the many problems which are before the people of Hawaii.

The subject needs careful handling. If it proved to be unprofitable to employ them on the plantation, one or more of them would, as paragraphists in the columns of the local daily devoted to professional patriotism, increase its deserved reputation for paragraphical wit.

While the economic question of the employment of Simian labor is attractive, the moral and political side may be equally important.

Before many years it will appear that the Bishop estate is the most important social and charitable force in these Islands. Even at the present value of its property, it is a power that is felt in many directions. A charitable trust of the same resources, established on the Mainland, if its resources were estimated in comparison with the resources of the wealthiest State in the Union, would attract serious attention. A general comparative estimate would place a similar trust in the control of several hundred millions of dollars. The largest single charitable estate in the United States, is that of Trinity Church, in New York city whose property is valued, we believe, at \$30,000,000. But at this valuation, it does not, as yet, attract the popular attention, because it is rather insignificant in comparison with the real value of property, real and personal, in the city which has, probably a value of at least twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. A comparison on the basis of the ownership of land, would give a similar charitable institution on the Mainland, over one thousand million acres of public lands.

This large and comparatively abnormal ownership of land will soon force the estate into continual and, at times, unpleasant prominence. A charitable trust, with such vast comparative wealth, will be the target of the politicians and dissatisfied. And it will be especially liable to attack, because it owns large tracts of land in a country, where, excepting on Hawaii and Maui, it is almost impossible for a poor man to obtain a home at any moderate price, and the rich land owners increase their holdings at every opportunity. Such conditions invariably raise issues about the rights, and duties of charitable trusts. The tendency of Anglo-Saxon legislation is to limit the holdings of such trusts, in view of the great damage they have done to the people, in the past. It will be remembered that recently Cornell University was, owing to the limit put upon the amount of its holdings, prevented from taking a large bequest some years ago.

The trustee of the Bishop Estate, have, therefore, before them a large, arduous, perplexing and in some respects a thankless task. Good, but unthinking men will unjustly and justly criticize them. The politicians will strike at them through the ballot box. Those who have personal grievances against them will accuse them of selfishness and mismanagement. In due time these antagonisms will raise political issues. The values involved are too large to make it otherwise.

The attitude of the people towards the Bishop Estate will depend upon the wise management of the trustees. They deal, owing to what has been already said, not only with a business affair, but with the educational interest, the most important interest in the country, and this interest will force upon them unusual and perplexing duties, which the ordinary education of men will hardly aid them in discharging. There is before them a large, economic, social and political question, arising out of the value of the estate.

The honesty and purely business ability of the trustees cannot be doubted. They will administer the affairs of the Estate well. But, beyond this business administration, the real difficulties lie.

Looking at the matter from the higher standpoint, they are entitled to the sympathy and political support of all those who appreciate the power for good or evil which is in their hands.

The trustees should obtain the best wisdom of the world in adopting a policy regarding the management of the Estate. They need the aid of the student and the scholar, the aid of men who have the leisure and the ability to think out difficult problems of this kind.

Wm. Cunningham in a recent article on English imperialism, said that it was not a hand-to-mouth expedient, but an academic movement and largely the work of a scholar, and not a business man. It was Sir John Seeley, Regius Professor of History in the University of Cambridge, who, as a student, saw the economic condition and requirements of Great Britain. He preached and taught what the policy of the nation should be. Lord Rosebery publicly acknowledged the obligations the nation was under to this scholar for directing it in the right paths. The business men had little time to study his writings, but the men whose hands were on the helm, and who sailed the Ship of State, studied the chart he made for them, and followed his directions when squaring away with the unknown ocean of commercial expansion.

In the general advancement of knowledge, in these days, the scholar and the student become more important every year. Professor, now President Hadley, of Yale College, gave to the railroad capitalists of America, the first and the best valuable knowledge of the relations of the railroads to the State.

The subject needs careful handling.

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employment of Simian labor is attractive, the moral and political side may be equally important.

tory of its acts, shall repeat as few as possible of these many errors which so often appear in the management of great charitable estates.

THE FRENCH WOMEN.

In the Peace Conference at The Hague, the nations seemed to be stalled in the mire during the earlier meetings. Nor did there appear to be any moral leverage for pulling them out. The delegates had lively suspicions that the delegates of one nation proposed to do up the delegates of the other nation. Like a meeting of travelers on the highways of Texas, in the old days, each kept his hand at his hip pocket, while he conversed, and was ready for emergencies. But there was a kindly feeling in the air, and the doves of peace, hovering above the conference, were converted into pigeons pot pies, which generated a spirit of conciliation around the lunch boards.

It is said that one of the most powerful agencies in developing an agreement for disarmament, or the settlement of difficulties by arbitration, was the attitude of the French women, throughout France. M. Burgois, one of the French delegates had taken a neutral position on the subject, as he naturally would in view of the strained relations between Germany and France. But the women of France knew what war means. They knew too the sorrow, and discomfort and hardship which follows conscription, and the loss of husbands and sons. They addressed petitions and letters to the delegate, beseeching him to aid in any reasonable plan for the abolition of war. He met the pressure, and, with the consent of his government, did effective work in encouraging peace tendencies. In the Napoleonic wars, in the Franco-Prussian war, the women were the most patriotic advocates of advancing the French flag, in the cause of expansion. They now take on the new faith, and would furl the flag at the borders, and substitute for "glory," the contentment of home, and the blessings of peace. The women are emerging from the ignorance and degradation which has made them indifferent, through the real sufferers, under the scourges of war and pestilence.

DEVELOPMENT OF PEARL HARBOR BOB.

It is very much to be regretted that there will be any delay in the development of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, by reason of the unwillingness of the government to pay the prices demanded for land.

Whether the prices asked are or are not too high, is not discussed. There was some thought, after the organization of the Provisional government, about the purchase of land lying on the Harbor, for the use of the United States, in the event of annexation, and there is a provision in the Hawaiian Constitution which authorizes the local government to condemn land, in the fulfillment of the treaty agreements. But no attempt was made to secure any land whatsoever. Since that time, the price of all lands bordering adjacent to Pearl Harbor, have largely increased in value, and the officials in Washington believe that the prices are excessively high. They may be in the error about it, but if they are, it will not be easy to convince them of the error.

The Federal government may condemn the land required for a station, but it well knows, that under condemnation proceedings, a local jury will take the ground that the Federal government is rich and can afford to pay any sum whatsoever, just as the local government is required to pay several prices for land taken for streets.

In the end, land must be acquired for a naval station, but there may be long delays about it, and the matter be hung up for some time. The Federal government will hesitate to open a channel over the Pearl Harbor bar, until it secures the land it needs. To do so, before obtaining the land, would be merely to increase the present high value, not at the expense of the owners of it, but at the expense of the nation. This is not a good business proposition.

The High Court Case.

Before Judge Stanley yesterday the assault and battery case against J. E. High, on a change of venue from the Second Circuit, was taken up, and the following jury empaneled: P. H. Burnett, A. J. Campbell, C. S. Wright, C. Pfeffer, Thos. E. Krouse, A. V. Peters, A. F. Cooke, W. F. Johnson, C. Elvin, A. S. Prescott, Jas. Steiner and Henry Roth.

Paul Neumann appeared for the prosecution with the Deputy Attorney-General and Chas. Creighton for the defendant.

J. Brightman, Richard Oliver, G. W. Schleifer were examined for the prosecution, which then rested its case. For the defense Dr. Oliver was recalled and Patrick McLane, Ernest Rencken, Akwai, Sylvester W. Cook, Daniel Dodd and Naaman had been examined up to 4:30 p. m.

In the case of Nancy K. Eldredge vs. Samuel Parker a motion has been filed that an order be issued requiring the defendant to forthwith furnish and file in the records of said cause, a true and full copy of all amounts that the said defendant relies on in his defense, whether by way of payment, set-off or otherwise. Wednesday at 9 o'clock is the time set for hearing the motion.

In the case of Mary L. Ludloff vs. Albert Ludloff and Elsie Ludloff an answer has been filed denying all the allegations of the complaint.

Council of State.

President Dole has called a meeting of the Council of State for 11 o'clock on Wednesday. He said last night that the business to be considered was the granting of certain pardons.

NEW SOUTH WALES SUGAR.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, in a circular to the sugar-growers on the Clarence River, New South Wales, states that it is unlikely that the Federal tariff will be in operation till 1901, and undertakes to purchase cane fit for cutting till the end of that year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula.

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier sold by all druggists. \$1. six for 50.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I.—August 21, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Paid Up Per Share Bid Ask

NAME OF STOCK	Capital Paid Up	Per Share	Bid	Ask
BERKSHIRE CO.	1,500,000	100	100	100
BUCKEY CO.	750,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO.	1,500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 2nd	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 3rd	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 4th	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 5th	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 6th	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 7th	500,000	100	100	100
CALIFORNIA CO. 8th	500,000	100	100	

REV. J. M. LYDGEATE**Reports on Hawaiian Work on Kauai.**

Pastors' Aid Society Continues to be effective in Promoting Work Among Natives.

The churches remain in very much the same general condition as when last reported. In most cases the work has gone on evenly, faithfully and steadily during the year, with no phenomenal changes of any kind. Four of the fields—fortunately the most populous and important—have been under the care of good men who have continued to merit the respect and regard won long since. In the other three fields there has been somewhat of change and experiment, consequent on introducing new men who have not proved entirely satisfactory. At present all the churches but one are filled by regular pastors of experience and assured character.

The Pastors and Their Support—

During the year we have gained two additional pastors, men trained by the missionary fathers, of long experience, and assured wisdom in the work, who in the afternoon of life have been ordained and placed over churches whose confidence they inspire. In these days, when ministers are so scarce, and when there are so many more attractive openings that draw off young men from even within the ranks of the ministry, we are glad to get these solid men.

Each regular minister, in addition to a parsonage, is pledged an annual salary of \$300 which is made up by the local church to the extent of its ability, supplemented by the Pastors' Aid Society. Considering the small membership and the comparative poverty of the churches, they have done remarkably well, and I am glad to be able to make the exceptional report that on Kauai no church is in arrears to its pastor, nor has been for three years.

The Ministers' School still continues to be an interesting and useful feature of the work. Instruction in practical ethics has been made the main feature of each session, supplemented by special papers on living issues, sermon outlines, and criticism, reports of churches, etc. As a result of these discussions the pastors have gone to their people with special teaching, bearing on special evils and special needs.

A very pleasant and successful social departure has been made in connection with this ministry school, in the way of a lawn party, an evening social or a picnic, with a view to bringing the Hawaiian families into contact with the Hawaiian pastors and their work.

The Pastors' Aid Society continues to be the very effective and very necessary stay and promoter of all work among the Hawaiians. Without the helping and guiding hand which it is able to exert the work would utterly collapse, or run wild into all kinds of excess. During the past year the society has paid out \$1,236, a little over \$1,000 of which has gone toward pastors' salaries, and the balance toward repairs of parsonages, furnishings, etc. During the same time the local churches have contributed about \$675 in cash toward the support of their pastors, besides special gifts of food, labor, etc.

Education.—After the closing of the Kanai Industrial School, Hon. G. N. Wilcox, one of the principal patrons of that school, signified his desire to assist worthy boys in securing an education, and placed in my hands a fund for that purpose. As a result a number of boys have been sent to Kamehameha, and others to the Hilo Boarding School. This number is being increased from time to time as worthy and promising boys are found. As far as possible, this help is only auxiliary to the efforts of the boys themselves and their parents.

Pastoral Visiting.—During the past year I have inaugurated a system of pastoral visiting for the whole island. Beginning at the farthest outlying hamlet of the Hamakua district, I have endeavored, with the local pastor, to visit, become acquainted with and hold cottage meetings with every family throughout the island, ending at Pohale, Mana. Though a somewhat arduous undertaking—for I have penetrated into the depths of the mountains and into valleys seldom visited—this has been a most enjoyable and profitable experience. It has brought me into close contact with the people, and given me a much better idea of their conditions, needs, and difficulties. It has also given me a practical knowledge of the kind of work the ministers are doing, the respect in which they are held by their people and the difficulties with which they have to deal. I have been strongly impressed with the amount of physical labor which the pastor of a large and scattered field must accomplish every week in order to keep up his work. I have also been very much pleased with the wisdom and tact shown by the pastors as a rule, and with the kindly courteous reception we invariably received even from Roman Catholic and Mormon households. To me it has proved an invaluable experience in becoming familiar with the Hawaiian life, thought and language, and I look forward to still greater benefit from the continuance of this work in the future.

A Suggestion.—Half a century ago the Hawaiian churches received at the hands of the missionary fathers a system of church-work and government admirably suited to the conditions then existing. This system the churches have very naturally and perhaps wisely cherished to this day. But

conditions have changed very materially since then, and it seems to me it is time to change the system somewhat. Then there was a large Hawaiian population, the churches and church attendance were large. Now the population is small and scattered, and the church membership, and attendance very much shrunken, while foreign interests and agencies have come in. May it not be time to alter the fashion of the ecclesiastical mantle which is no longer a perfect fit. I feel sure the fathers would have done this long ago if they had been with us.

For instance: In many cases the "district meetings" and the Wednesday afternoon prayer meetings have ceased to be much more than a decaying form, a source of humiliation rather than strength to the church. The people are too few, too scattered and too much occupied to come to them. They would better be dropped and the much more direct and effective house-to-house cottage meeting substituted in their stead.

The church service might in many cases be changed materially with ad-

vantage in the direction of something more varied and attractive, that would interest the younger people especially so, as in most cases the church service audience consists mainly, if not wholly, of the Sunday school, and hence very largely of children, who cannot be expected to appreciate and enjoy a heavy sermon. In a word, the whole matter of church work should be more directly suited to the changed conditions. In other countries such changes would doubtless be made by the individual churches, but here the Hawaiian churches, by nature and education, wait for the leading of authority.

THE MAUI JUDGE**Hears Demurrer in Suit About Maui Land.****Commencement of the Litigation Over the Ahupuaa of Huoe Lease, Etc.**

Judge Kalua occupied the bench yesterday in the Circuit Court to hear the demurrer in the case of John Kaluna and others against J. K. Smythe and others, a bill to cancel a lease. The hearing of the demurrer in Honolulu was had by a stipulation of counsel that Judge Kalua should come over, his expense to be divided by the litigants.

This is the case in which the leases of the lands of the Ahupuaa of Huoe are affected, and under which lease the Maui Sugar Company claims title from Akamaihihi. Quite an array of legal talent is engaged in the case. A. N. Keopukal, W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver and Kinney, Bellou and McClellan appear for the plaintiffs; W. A. Hemmell and Wilder & Robertson, A. S. Hartwell and A. F. Judd, Jr., for the Maui Sugar Company and Lytle A. Dickey and J. M. Kamekona for J. K. Smythe and Akamaihihi.

At the morning session argument for the demurrer was presented by Lytle A. Dickey, A. S. Hartwell and A. G. M. Robertson. In the afternoon Mr. Bellou argued against the demurrer and was replied to by Mr. Dickey.

At the conclusion Judge Kalua took the matter under advisement; defendants to file their briefs within three days, the plaintiffs then to have two days more to file contra briefs.

THE LOST IS FOUND.**Miss Aikue Was at the Home of Judge Hookano.**

Miss Abigail Aikue, who was missing from home for about a week, was found last evening at Ewa. David Kaapa received word last night from Deputy Sheriff Faneuf of Ewa saying that he had found the young lady at the home of Judge Hookano.

Over a week ago the girl, who is a daughter of Judge Aikue and an assistant teacher in Kawaiahae Seminary, rode in to Honolulu from Kooleu on horseback. She called at the seminary, and that was the last heard of her. She had entrusted her watch to one of her school friends, but this girl, when questioned, knew nothing of where Miss Aikue had gone. The parents of the young lady made inquiries, but learned nothing. Finally the matter was turned over to the police with the result that the girl was found last evening.

It seems that after visiting friends she had ridden off toward Ewa. When near the home of Judge Hookano she had been thrown from her horse and had been cared for by the Hookano family. She was in no danger, and it was not thought that her absence would cause anxiety she had not informed her folks of the accident nor where she was. She was greatly surprised to learn that the police all over the Island had been informed of her disappearance and were looking for her.

BIGGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

The Sultan of Turkey has just built at Mecca the biggest house in the world. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 persons. The next biggest house in the world is in a suburb of Vienna. It accommodates 2,112 ten-

AT KAUNAKAKAI**Captain Goodman Writes of the Harbor.****Gives Instructions How to Enter the Channel and Moor to the New Wharf.**

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser—Dear Sir: Having recently discharged a cargo of lumber for the American Sugar Company in the port of Kaunakakai, I would beg leave to say a few words about the place for the information of any who may be interested therein.

Within the 3½-fathom line the harbor is about 500 yards in length in the direction of north northeast and south southwest, and its narrowest place within the 3½-fathom curve is over 200 yards; at the entrance it is fully 300 yards. Sailing vessels from the eastward should come through the Pailolo channel between Maui and Molokai, following the edge of the outerlying reef, which is an average distance of nearly a mile from the shore. The new wharf recently constructed will serve to indicate the position of the harbor. There is a fair-way buoy lying about 500 yards south southwest of the center of the entrance, and on the end of the reef on each side of the entrance is placed a buoy. The edge of the reef inside of the harbor is also well marked by buoys, two of which may be used for mooring vessels in or out or for moorings. These buoys have been placed by Mr. Center, the manager of the American Sugar Company's plantation, and are a great convenience. But for still greater convenience in sailing vessels a buoy should be placed further out than the present outer mooring buoy, for vessels to hang on to get under way from. There should also be two buoys with light moorings on the western side of the harbor for vessels to steady themselves during in or out of the harbor, and to prevent being drifted onto the eastern side of the harbor by the constantly varying winds of the early morning. And for the safety of large vessels there should be some strong stern mooring laid down, to prevent them from sheering all around the harbor in the case of being caught inside during a southwest gale.

A sailing vessel bound to this place should reduce sail before coming close to the harbor, as the trade winds blow here generally with the force of half a gale. The fair-way buoy can be passed on either side, but a sailing vessel should preferably pass close to windward of it and between it and a buoy marking the end of the reef on the eastern side of the harbor. The vessel should be hauled up heading north-northeast, passing the line of buoys on the eastern side of the harbor within twenty-five yards; and when the vessel is about 100 yards from the outer end of the new wharf, the port anchor should be dropped with a range of fifteen fathoms, allowing the vessel to swing head to wind. Then run a strong line from the stern of the vessel to the inner end of the wharf and haul the vessel alongside. But before hauling the vessel alongside, or giving her more chain on the port anchor, it will be found that by hauling the vessel stern to the wharf and broadside to the wind her head will fall off into a favorable position for dropping the starboard anchor, which should be done. Then haul the vessel to the wharf, paying out on both chains enough for allowing the vessel to come alongside. Good ropes are required to make fast to the wharf. The vessel will then have sixty fathoms on port anchor, bearing south, and about fifty fathoms on starboard anchor, bearing southwest. The wharf is a substantial structure, built on the edge of the eastern side of the harbor; it is about 150 feet in length by fifty feet in width. There is nineteen feet alongside at low tide, and the bottom is soft mud. This wharf is continued towards the shore by a narrower one, which is about twenty feet wide for a distance of about 150 feet and there is about sixteen feet alongside this part of the wharf. This is very suitable for the Island steamers when a sailing vessel may be lying at the larger wharf. This wharf is still further continued towards the shore by a line of three-pile trestle-work, which is connected to the shore by a very substantial stone embankment. This forms the roadbed of the American Sugar Company's plantation railroad, and when all the connections are made, it will be possible to do better work in discharging vessels than can be done under present conditions in Honolulu. It is intended to run the cars right alongside the vessels at the wharf. There are no pilots or tugs to be had here. A stranger to the place, doubting his ability to get his vessel into the harbor, should lay off and on, when the manager of the plantation may send his boatman out to assist the vessel into the harbor. My opinion about the safety of the harbor is that during the months from April to October inclusive it is as safe as the harbor of Honolulu; the months from November to March inclusive, when the trade winds are sometimes interrupted for two or three weeks at a time, are not so favorable for the safety of a vessel lying in this harbor.

Captain Lorenzen, the senior pilot of Honolulu, informs me that for several years he called at this port in a steamer twice each week and that he does not remember any time when a vessel might not have laid in this harbor with safety. There are times when the safety of any vessel in any harbor is imperiled, but it is my opinion that a vessel with good ground tackle would safely ride out a strong southwest gale in the harbor of Kaunakakai and there is no other wind that would last a vessel if properly moored.

WM. G. GOODMAN.

Master Schooner Robert Lawrence, Honolulu, August 20, 1899.

Do you want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't let your cough: you cannot afford to risk your Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Hackfeld & Co. are still awaiting European advices before they begin work on their big warehouse, to be built on lower Fort street.

The Commissioners of Education will not meet until the return of Dr. Maxwell, as at present there is not a quorum in the city.

A man named Carlson, who was arrested by Captain Bowers Sunday night, was sent to the Insane Asylum yesterday afternoon.

A number of hack-drivers and women were fined \$4 and costs by Judge Wilcox yesterday morning on the charge of disturbing the quiet of the night.

W. S. Wise has filed a water claim of 2,500 miners' inches, to be taken from the Waialuku a short distance above Rainbow Falls. It is to be used in Hilo for power purposes.—Hilo Tribune.

Cecil Brown appeared for Dr. Miner before the Cabinet yesterday morning. The latter desires Government land in exchange for his property taken in the widening of Union and Beretania streets.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Public Works Department for the construction of section 3 of Oiaia road, and also for the construction of masonry abutments for the Waialuku and Wala-kae bridges.

Some of the insurance companies with offices in San Francisco are adding a clause to their Hilo policies which reads, "This policy does not cover any losses sustained through volcanic eruptions." So says the Hawaii Herald.

Died in Convulsions.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sims will have the sympathy of the community over the loss of their little 4-year-old daughter. The child was taken suddenly with convulsions about 1 o'clock yesterday and at 8 o'clock in the evening was dead, in spite of the efforts of Dr. Miner, who was continually in attendance from the first.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoi, Puna, once each month.

Misses Schuman, Fort street, has secured the agency for the celebrated Morgan-Wright rubber tires for carriages.

Members of the "Belle of New York" company passed through by the Alameda after an unsuccessful Australian season.

A Japanese was killed at Olowalu last Wednesday. He was working at the well-boring plant and became entangled with a rope, which broke his neck.

A Chinese was arrested last night and charged with larceny in the second degree. He is alleged to have stolen \$50 worth of clothing from another Chinaman.

The Board of Agriculture requests all those persons who have seeds of fruit or ornamental trees and are willing to donate them for the benefit of the public to notify David Hauchs, secretary.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT,

President,

S. B. ROSE,

Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,

Port Supt.

Stammers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 24	NIPPON MARU	AUG. 25
CHINA	SEPT. 1	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
DORIC	SEPT. 9	COPTIC	SEPT. 12
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 13
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 23
COPTIC	OCT. 6	GABILIC	OCT. 7
AM			

A LUAU AT HANA

Between Three and Four Hundred People Present.

DR. WEDDICK IS DOING WELL

Annexation Dance at Waikapu-Polo Tournament at Sunray Side—The Fire at Hamakauapoko.

MAUI, August 19.—During the evening of the 17th the Makawao Literary Society met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland of Hamakauapoko. The following program, entitled "An Hawaiian Evening," was unusually interesting:

Piano Solo—"Hawaiian Lancers" ... Miss Watson
Reading—"Capt. Cook's Visit to the Hawaiian Islands" ... Mrs. H. P. Baldwin
Quartet—"Like no a Like" ...
Recitation—"A Cocoanut Tree" ... Miss Claire Schweizer
Song—"The Burning of Maunaolu Seminary" ...
Chorus of Seminary Girls
Reading—"The Night-Blooming Cereus" ...
Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss N. Smith
Song—"My Honolulu Lady" ... Mr. F. Carte
Reading—"Short Stories" ... W. N. Armstrong ... Mr. W. E. Beckwith
Song—"Aloha, Hawaii" ... Mrs. W. S. Nicoll
Sextet—"Mal Poima" ...
The fifth, seventh and ninth numbers received encores.

The words and music of the song, "The Burning of Maunaolu Seminary," are the original work of some of the older pupils of the Makawao Girls' School.

Hawaiian and American colors were conspicuous among the interior decorations.

During the 18th Dr. John Weddick, Government physician of Wailuku, had a serious runaway accident at Waikapu while on his way to Kihel plantation. He was driving two partially broken young horses, which, becoming suddenly frightened, broke away, throwing the Doctor out and smashing up the buggy. He was taken to Malulani Hospital, where it was discovered that he had fractured his collar-bone, two ribs and his leg—the last-mentioned member being broken in two places. Besides the many broken bones he was badly bruised. Dr. Armitage is attending Dr. Weddick, who is reported to be doing well.

During Wednesday, the 16th, the brig Lurline took the following passengers from Kahului to San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Cox and two children, Misses Irene Crook and Agnes Fleming, and John Borba.

During the 12th Manager K. S. Gjerdrum, of Hana plantation, celebrated "Annexation Day" by giving a luau, to which all Hana residents were invited. The feast continued from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m., and dancing on the lanai was kept up until 7 p. m. Between three and four hundred people thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Gjerdrum's hospitality.

During the evening of the 11th, Wailuku residents gave an "Annexation Day" dance in the Court House. There was quite a number of people present who much appreciated the lively music furnished by the Wailea stringed band. Messrs. S. Kellinoi, Geo. Cummings and Geo. Hayesden had charge of the floor.

During the afternoon of the 12th a polo tournament was played on the Sunnyside grounds, Pala. The three contesting teams were as follows: No. 1—F. Baldwin (captain), S. E. Kalama and Fred Baldwin. No. 2—George Bailey (captain), W. O. Aiken and Sam Baldwin. No. 3—A. D. Baldwin (captain), W. D. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay. The first game was between teams Nos. 1 and 3, and resulted in a tie—6 to 6 points. The second contest was between Nos. 2 and 3, and was won by No. 2—5 to nothing. The third inning was played between Nos. 1 and 2, and team No. 1 came out ahead after a hard struggle—16 to 14—and were declared winners of the tournament. The play lasted from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

A race between two miniature yachts was sailed in celebration of Annexation Day at Kahului on the lake mauka of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s store. The "Shamrock" won over the "Columbia" this time.

During Monday, the 14th, Hamakauapoko mill began grinding the cane burned on Saturday. The fire of the 12th began at 1 p. m. at Kahului, and before being extinguished burned twenty-five acres of cane. The assumed cause of fire was sparks from trash burned on the morning of same day.

It is reported that the roof and walls of the picturesque little stone house on the summit of Haleakala are in a deplorable condition. The stone walls are crumbling and the iron of the roof is in pieces, held in position by large stones placed here and there. The door is never locked and so the house is at the mercy of every comer. The furniture of the interior—the cot-beds, oil stove, table, etc.—are wrecks. The share-holders of "Craigie's" would be grateful to any one offering suggestions as to how the iron roof could be securely fastened to the stone walls. Every expedient used thus far has failed.

Tonight, the 18th, the young people

of Kahului will give a dancing party in the Knights of Pythias hall.

During Monday, the 14th, Colonel Cornwell gave a luau in Iao valley in honor of Senator Clark, Colonel Parker, D. A. Ray and other guests.

When Broker Pollitz was on Maui last week a rumor went the rounds that he was so delighted with Kihel that he intended buying it.

The only tax appeal in the second division was withdrawn.

During the 17th a party composed of Miss J. Eleanor Center of Alameda, Cal., D. A. Ray of Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., and Arthur Baldwin of Hauku had a good view of the grandeur of Haleakala.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison of Makaweli, Miss J. L. Carter and Senator Clark and D. A. Ray have been guests of Hon. H. P. Baldwin during the week.

During Tuesday, the 15th, a luau and reception was given to his Japanese friends by Rev. T. Gomi of Kula. Mr. Gomi has just returned from Honolulu with a bride. The gentleman is the clergyman, school teacher and storekeeper of small settlement of Japanese corn-planters in Onapio, Kula.

There are several cases of whooping cough in Hamakauapoko.

Frank F. Baldwin is now head luna of Pala plantation.

During Saturday, the 12th, Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff King arrested a Chinese named Nock Yee at Puehue, Kula, on suspicion that he is the murderer of Lee See, the Kamaoe jail corn-planter. He is in Wailuku jail and will be tried for committal next week.

During the 14th a Chinese at Kahului committed suicide by placing two pieces of bag twine around his neck and hanging the strings on a projecting portion of the wall of his room. He thus strangled himself to death, standing on tip-toe. He disappeared on Saturday and was found dead on Monday. Weather warm and dry.

OSTRICH FARMING

Seems to be Done With in These Islands.

The Last of Dr. Rousseau's Birds to Go to the Pasadena Establishment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The days of ostrich farming in Hawaii would appear to be ended, as the remnants of the birds imported and raised by Dr. Rousseau, after being sent to Kauai, have now been returned from that place for shipment to the Mainland.

On the W. G. Hall from Kauai yesterday were eleven ostriches from the ostrich farm of W. H. Rice near Na-wiliwili. They are in padded crates and are being carefully looked after by W. S. Belfeld, representing the big ostrich farm of Cawston & Co., near Pasadena, California. The purchase of the ostriches by Cawston & Co. marks the finale of ostrich farming in Hawaii. Some dozen and odd years ago the late Dr. George Rousseau started that industry near Diamond Head and upon his death the birds were taken to a farm on Kauai. The ostriches will be placed on board the bark Mauna Aloa today for shipment to San Francisco.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't got to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what trouble-some complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends.

The kidneys become disease by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents a box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaii Herald says W. S. Terry has cleaned two bags of Olia coffee of 100 pounds each for shipment to Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Iowa.

FIELD SECRETARY

Theodore Richards Work This Year.

Report on Institutional and Evangelical Work to the Hawaii Evangelical Association.

Following is the annual report of Theodore Richards, field secretary and secretary of the Pastors Aid Society, to the Hawaiian Board:

"The name 'Field Secretary' carries with it much more than has been even attempted this year. Only twice have I been on the island of Oahu (at both times to Molokai), and but two or three times besides, out of Honolulu. There are several cases of whooping cough in Hamakauapoko.

Frank F. Baldwin is now head luna of Pala plantation.

During Saturday, the 12th, Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff King arrested a Chinese named Nock Yee at Puehue, Kula, on suspicion that he is the murderer of Lee See, the Kamaoe jail corn-planter. He is in Wailuku jail and will be tried for committal next week.

During the 14th a Chinese at Kahului committed suicide by placing two pieces of bag twine around his neck and hanging the strings on a projecting portion of the wall of his room. He thus strangled himself to death, standing on tip-toe. He disappeared on Saturday and was found dead on Monday. Weather warm and dry.

The assumption was first made that the interest must be awakened broadly and that races long expected to be leaders must feel the impulse first. The Sunday school union of Honolulu was formed with this in view. One of the aims, beside that of inducing a more thorough preparation of the lesson, was in the direction of a graphic illustration of the lesson, of great value anywhere, but especially designed to assist in the presentation of the lesson to those with whom there are prominent language difficulties. As a result there has been almost weekly exposition in the Sunday schools of Kawailao and Kaumakapili. The attendance of your secretary upon the two Sunday schools alternately has not proved at all ideal, but there are some things in favor of the plan. In each visit there has been an effort to stimulate the music of the school by the establishment of small male choruses. The rally grew out of the Sunday school union and has proved a marked uplift to all schools of the city. It has been a pleasure to send out some new songs which Dr. Hyde translated into Hawaiian, notably to the gathering at Kauaiha, on Molokai, where the songs were sung by the whole gathering. In passing, it seems to your secretary that it should be said that there is considerable opportunity for effective work through an inspired use of the Hotot. To be sure there is marked abuse of what must have been the original plan, e. g., the devoting extra effort just before the event to the almost total disregard of the regular Sunday service. Provided that these (in many instances) exhibitions of scriptural and musical proficiency could all be turned to account, in inspiring better weekly Sunday school services, they might be tremendous agencies for good. The belief is that this can be done.

"To increase acquaintance, and hence influence, large secular choruses of young men have been carried on in the city. It is a pleasure to find that many of these young men have become effective helpers in the music of the Sunday schools.

"Perhaps the most notable effort for the Sunday school to be mentioned is the endeavor to build up the infant department of the two local schools. There was no such class in the Kawailao Sunday school and through the faithful and efficient services of Miss Turner, aided by the steady visitation work of Miss Ayau, there are sometimes 100 in attendance at the morning session. To a smaller extent this is true at Kaumakapili, the difference probably lying in the lack of such services as Miss Ayau is able to give. It was conceived that something more was necessary than Sunday work to build up the Sunday school. In the first place, children would have to be informed that there was such a place as a Sunday school to go to. Then when once there, their interest must be held as a matter of course; but should such interest fail, (which means naturally that they stop coming), it seemed highly important that the children be visited in their homes. In many instances the fault would be found to be that of the parents, in almost all cases subject to a remedy. Good-natured acquiescence on the part of parents almost always follows interested inquiry and suggestion as to how time difficulty or clothing deficiencies can be met. But this kind of work is almost impossible as volunteer work. To be reliable and steady time must be given it, which belongs to it and nothing else. Of course it is conceded that such work could not be effective without being Christian. Having found one young lady available, the plan adopted was to pay her to work for the local kindergarten at Kakaako, so that she might become acquainted with the children of the neighborhood, and then working in the afternoons, meet them in their homes, and so know their parents. On Sunday mornings the little class which first congregates at the church is personally conducted as Miss Ayau gathers some of them up at their homes. If there could be found another young lady of the consecration and efficiency of Miss Ayau for the work at Kaumakapili, the work there would no doubt be greatly advanced. It will be our aim to find such a person. There are small funds for this purpose."

Another passenger is Harry Rickards, the well-known Australian theatrical manager, who is on his way to the United States and England, accompanied by Mrs. Rickards, the Misses Rickards, and M. Marcus. Mr. Rickards is proceeding to the old country in search of new talent for his various theaters. He will visit San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Dresden, Vienna, Paris, and numerous other cities, and when there will select the best available artists. The ventures of this gentleman are assuming such vast proportions that they stop coming, it seemed highly important that the children be visited in their homes. In many instances the fault would be found to be that of the parents, in almost all cases subject to a remedy. Good-natured acquiescence on the part of parents almost always follows interested inquiry and suggestion as to how time difficulty or clothing deficiencies can be met. But this kind of work is almost impossible as volunteer work. To be reliable and steady time must be given it, which belongs to it and nothing else. Of course it is conceded that such work could not be effective without being Christian. Having found one young lady available, the plan adopted was to pay her to work for the local kindergarten at Kakaako, so that she might become acquainted with the children of the neighborhood, and then working in the afternoons, meet them in their homes, and so know their parents. On Sunday mornings the little class which first congregates at the church is personally conducted as Miss Ayau gathers some of them up at their homes. If there could be found another young lady of the consecration and efficiency of Miss Ayau for the work at Kaumakapili, the work there would no doubt be greatly advanced. It will be our aim to find such a person. There are small funds for this purpose."

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A "PIGEONGRAM"

Message Sent From Great Barrier Island to Auckland.

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON STAMPS

Something About the Importance of Pigeon Service in These Islands and in Case of War.

It was only a few weeks ago that mention was made in these columns of the starting by the New Zealand Government of a pigeon post between Auckland and Great Barrier Island. By the last mail from the Colonies a gentleman interested in philatelic matters received from Auckland six of these "pigeongrams," as they are styled, one of which the Advertiser has been permitted to reproduce.

Great Barrier Island, as it is termed, is a portion of the Great Barrier reef opposite Auckland and situated exact-

ly thirty miles therefrom. Messages state clearly its practical utility.

With the above facts before us, let us turn to a few of the wars conducted by England and the United States, in which well-equipped pigeon services would have been of great value. Take, for example, the Afghan war, the duration of which was about two years. During this war about 200 miles of telegraph wires were laid. The expenditure was enormous, and yet the service was unsatisfactory, the reason being that every few days the wires were cut by the natives. The territory in which the war was conducted was such that it could have been completely covered by a pigeon service at comparatively no expense and the service thus obtained would have been more effectual and more satisfactory than the one which was obtained by the telegraphic system. The same thing could be said of the Zulu and the Ashantees wars.

The first step made by the postal authorities was to obtain control of the birds used. This was easily accomplished by the Government agreeing to pay the owner a large proportion of the postage to be charged. The post master general next authorized the issuing of 600 special "pigeongram stamps" as a trial issue, one of which was to be used on each message sent. These stamps cost one shilling each and are purchased and cancelled at the two postoffices in the usual way. The message is written in lead pencil on thin but tough tissue paper the exact size of the cut furnished herewith; the stamp is placed on the center and cancelled. The message is then folded up into a small compass, tied under the wing of a bird and in an hour is in the hands of the person to whom it is addressed.

The remarkable celerity with which these pigeongrams are received and delivered and the simplicity of the entire operation makes one wonder why similar means of communication between the different islands of the Hawaiian group have not been already adopted. It is true there have been some futile attempts at it, but under Government protection and conducted through the business channels of the postoffice, a pigeongram service ought to be as successful here as in New Zealand. There is no place in the world probably where it could be used to such great advantage as in the Hawaiian Islands. If the Auckland postoffice authorities can send a pigeongram to Great Barrier Island for one shilling, surely the Honolulu postoffice ought to be able to forward a message to Kauai and Maui for a dollar and to Hawaii for two.

In this out-of-the-way spot one hardly realizes the importance of keeping up trained homing pigeons for use in case of necessity. Indeed, it was only recently that Senator Hale called the attention of the United States Senate to the value of an effective pigeon service as a necessary adjunct to the army and navy in case of war, and presented a paper relating to homing pigeons prepared by F. H. S. Morrison of Elizabeth, New Jersey, president of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon fanciers, from which the following is quoted:

It was during the siege of Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, that the eyes of all Europe, and, in fact, the whole world, were opened to the fact that the homing pigeon was not a mere plaything. Constituting, as they did, the only means of communicating with the outside world, they gained for themselves a warm place in the hearts of the residents of Paris and the admiration of all Europe.

During the siege Paris was thus kept in communication with friends and allies. Thousands of messages were conveyed into the French capital, and even newspapers were reduced in size by being photographed and sent to Paris by these aerial messengers.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

News From the Australian Papers.

Cardinal Moran Makes Sweeping Charges Against the Protestant Missionary Societies.

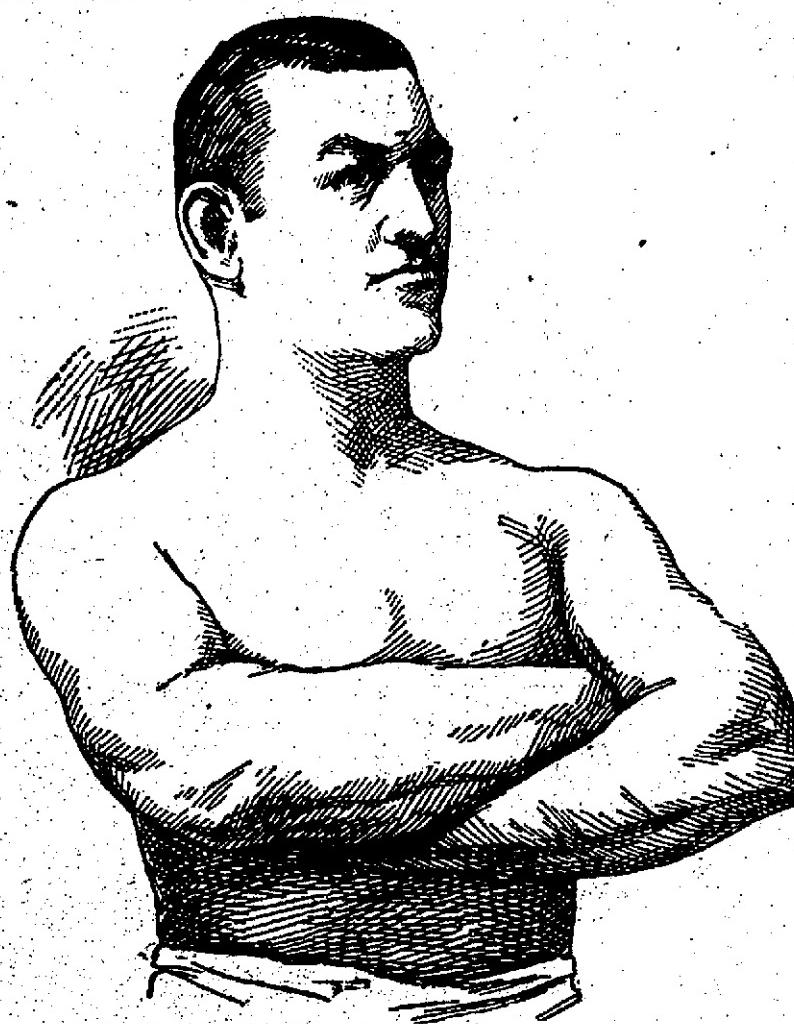
The following telegrams are taken from Sydney and Auckland papers received by the Alameda last night:

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

MELBOURNE, August 6.—The Premier states that the Eastern Extension Cable Company's offer has come too late, as the Colonies being already pledged to the Pacific route, cannot draw back. He also favors the Pacific cable because it will provide a second and competitive line, whereas another owned by a company would place the public in the hands of monopolists.

ISLAND MISSIONS.

SYDNEY, August 5.—Cardinal Moran, in another long letter to the press,



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Post Office depots: F. Newbery & Sons, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMINA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.	£18,989,969.
1- Authorized Capital.....	£1,500,000
Subscribed.....	2,750,000
Paid up Capital.....	667,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds.....	2,750,459 7 11
3- Life and Annuity Funds.....	10,867,000 17 11
4- General Reserve.....	4,149,969 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch.....	1,529,500 4 4
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....	1,415,242 19 3
Excess Life and Annuity Branches.....	1,354,738 6 11

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 18.

Schr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai with 930 bags of sugar to Castle & Cooke, and 375 bags to Wm. Holt & Co.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Marc, Tomita, from Yokohama, with 700 immigrants and 400 tons general merchandise to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau with 7,721 bags sugar, 26 head cattle, 10 bags coffee, 29 bundles hides, 1 donkey, 19 hogs and 300 pigs/sundries.

Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendorf, from Sydney via Auckland and Apia: pass, and msde to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Saturday, August 19.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaia 22 sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Elele: 2,433 bags sugar, 45 bags taro, 56 bundles hides, 10 sundries.

Schr. Lady Martin, from Koolau: 250 bags rice.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waipahu.

Schr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 370 sacks potatoes, 120 sacks corn, 90 bundles awa, 21 bundles hides, 44 hogs, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 300 packages sundries.

Sunday, August 20.

Schr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 50 head cattle, 51 hogs, 156 sacks potatoes, 30 sacks beans, 100 sacks taro flour, 112 packages sundries.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 18 hrs. from Makaweli.

Schr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 9 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 11 cs. ostriches to W. H. Rice.

Am. schr. Mary E. Russ, Wikander, 15 days from Eureka: lumber to Lewis & Cooke.

Schr. Iwaiami, Gregory, 18 hrs. from Honokaa: 4,238 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaia: 407 bags rice.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, from Naimo, July 28: 2,180 tons coal to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 18.

Schr. Helene, Welabarth, Pauhau, Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendorf, San Francisco.

Sunday, August 20.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Monday, August 21.

Schr. Noeau, Wyman, Lahaina. Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Makaweli. Schr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaia. Schr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo. Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai. Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu parts.

Schr. Lavinia, Pahia, for Eelele.

ISLAND PORTS.

KAILUA—To sail, August 18, schr. Bertie Minor, for Eureka.

KAHULUI—Sailed, August 18, brig Lurline, for San Francisco with about 3,000 bags sugar.

HILO—Arrived, Aug. 19, bkt. Arch. 14 days out from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at about \$45,000, and the following passengers: Seymour Johnson, Ralph S. Johnson, Lester C. Reed. Sailed, Aug. 16, bkt. Roderick Dhu for San Francisco with 32,677 bags sugar, shipped as follows: Hakalau, 10,677 bags; Pepeekeo, 8,000 bags; Waialae, 10,000 bags; Waianae, 6,000 bags; val. \$162,098. The Roderick Dhu carried the following passengers: Wm. Ebeling and wife, Mrs. A. B. Horner and 2 children, Jos. Inskett, wife and two daughters, Miss McGregor, Mrs. John Rice, Miss Nellie Trowbridge, Charles Trowbridge, J. F. Trowbridge.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Aug. 19, Am. bkt. Gleaner, from nitrate ports.

FOREIGN PORTS.

APIA—Arrived, August 11, U. S. S. Abareng, from Norfolk Va., via Valparaiso, with material for the wharf at Pango Pango.

INTERESTING RELIC.

Captain Clifford Anderson of Boston has in his possession the first letter written by Zachary Taylor to his daughter after her marriage. This daughter eloped with Jefferson Davis. Captain Anderson came across the letter in an autograph dealer's stock, and will return it to Mrs. Davis. Zachary Taylor was a colonel at the time of writing.

BORN.

STEWART—In this city on Friday, August 18, 1899, to the wife of T. McCants Stewart, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MACHADO-MEDEIROS—in this city, August 19, 1899, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Manuel Machado and Irma Meireiros, both of this city.

DIED.

SIMS—On Monday, August 21, 1899, in this city, Mary Minerva, only daughter of Wm. R. and Katie E. Sims, age 4 years 4 months 27 days. Funeral services at residence, Kalihii, 3 o'clock p.m., and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 4 o'clock p.m. Wednesday, August 23, 1899. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The new dredger may make a trial start this afternoon at the foot of Richards street. If everything works smooth by Thursday she will be tearing up the coral in good shape.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—(Maggie Moore-H. R. Roberts Dramatic Co.); Miss Maggie Moore, Harry Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Miss Branscombe, Fred Esmeralda and wife, A. Cochrane, Clarence Lyon, Jon, William Townsend, Miss Osgood Moore, Percy Ward, Miss Corcoran, Misses Bashford (2), Freddie Thompson.

From Fukuo and Manele, per stmr. Mokoli, August 18.—Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Emily Fernandez, Mrs. Isaac Cockett, Mrs. Henry Cockett, H. Mortensen and 2 deck.

From Kau, Kona and Lahaina, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau with 7,721 bags sugar, 26 head cattle, 10 bags coffee, 29 bundles hides, 1 donkey, 19 hogs and 300 pigs/sundries.

Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendorf, from Sydney via Auckland and Apia: pass, and msde to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Saturday, August 19.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaia 22 sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Elele: 2,433 bags sugar, 45 bags taro, 56 bundles hides, 10 sundries.

Schr. Lady Martin, from Koolau: 250 bags rice.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waipahu.

Schr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 370 sacks potatoes, 120 sacks corn, 90 bundles awa, 21 bundles hides, 44 hogs, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 300 packages sundries.

Sunday, August 20.

Schr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 50 head cattle, 51 hogs, 156 sacks potatoes, 30 sacks beans, 100 sacks taro flour, 112 packages sundries.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 18 hrs. from Makaweli.

Schr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 9 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 11 cs. ostriches to W. H. Rice.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaia: 407 bags rice.

Saturday, August 19.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, from Naimo, July 28: 2,180 tons coal to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

WHAT ANU WAVE.

Arrived.

The Harvester is discharging coal at Pacific Mall wharf.

The bark Reaper will sail this week from Kahului for the Coast.

Captain Harry Evans has cleared a handsome profit off the wreck of the La Nina.

The Toyo Kisen liner Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco, is due tomorrow afternoon.

The bark J. C. Glade sailed yesterday for San Francisco with 3,970,478 pounds of sugar, valued at \$172,142.

At Oceanic wharf this morning the ostriches from Kauai will be loaded on the bark Mauna Ala for San Francisco.

The British gunboat Goldfinch and the German gunboat Cormorant were at Apia when the Alameda left there.

The Toyo Maru now in port, was formerly the Zambezi, a fast P. & O. steamer between London and Hongkong.

The barkentine Irmgard, for San Francisco last Saturday, had a cargo of 2,164,276 pounds of sugar, valued at \$81,816.

A large fleet of vessels from nitrate ports is loading or on the way to the Islands for the Hawaiian Fertilizing Company.

Crews from the boat clubs are practicing in the harbor every evening now in preparation for Regatta Day next month. Interested plongers gather along the waterfront watching the speed of the shells and making guesses as to the prospective winners.

Future cruises of the gasoline fishing schooner Malolo will be only with a white crew. Captain Sase announces that he will make no more attempts with natives or Japanese fishermen, both having proved untrustworthy. It is not likely this enterprise will be allowed to die out as at the head of the Deep Sea Fishing Co., owners of the Malolo, are some of the best young business men of the city.

The last coal circular from Newcastle reports the rate of freight to Honolulu approximate at 17 shillings. The price of best screened coal f.o.b. Newcastle is 8 shillings. Three vessels sailed for Honolulu since previous advices with the quantities of coal as stated under home charter. On July 5 the American ship Eclipse, with 2,042 tons Greta coal; on July 14 the American ship Louisiana, with 2,083 tons Waratah coal; on July 18 the American ship Yosemita, with 1,593 tons Greta coal; on July 20 the American bark Abbey Palmer, with 2,860 tons Duckenfield coal. For Kahului—On July 15 the American schooner Geneva sailed hence with 835 tons Duckenfield coal, followed on the 17th of July by the American schooner John Smith, with 941 tons Wallisend coal, both under home charter.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12th 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12th 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The ship Republic, which gained notoriety recently, has been sold to G. T. Nicoll, of Auckland, but the price is withheld.

The Republic put into Sydney in distress some months ago, while on the voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu, and after being repaired, resumed her voyage, but put back again leaking. An altercation between some of the crew occurred on this occasion, resulting in the captain shooting one of the men, for which he was sent to jail for a term. The vessel was then sold to a Sydney firm, who repaired her, intending that she should sail for the Islands, where she was to be turned into a hulk. The Marine Board, however, refused to allow a certificate of her seaworthiness to be issued and the vessel was detained. Several inquiries were held by the Marine Board, at the request of the owners, and notwithstanding that the crew, who had been engaged to take the vessel to sea, expressed themselves as being satisfied that she was in a seaworthy condition, and that they were prepared to go to sea in her, the Marine Board refused to allow her to leave port. The Republic was formerly under the American flag, but of late years has been sailing under the Chilean colors. She was built at Kennebunk, Maine, U.S.A., in 1869, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 193.6 feet; breadth, 39.6 feet; depth, 23.7 feet; tonnage, 1,287.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 20.—Prof. A. S. Bickmore, C. C. Langill, Dr. C. H. Douglas, W. T. Belfield, J. C. Davis, S. E. Lucas, A. Toogood, Geo. Smith, J. E. Reges, E. Cramer, Geo. Malko, Miss M. Kanoho, C. Ah Chong, Hee Man, Yee Wa, Chang Yet, H. Kwack, Kodo and 96 deck.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Kilohana, August 20.—Miss Laughlin, F. A. Vickery and 3 deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 20.—G. Kanekau, C. W. Schleifer, P. McLane, W. Auld and wife, E. Renkin and wife, W. Crook, Mr. Weis and 9 deck.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, J. Hart, J. Monkhouse, W. Jarrett, F. M. McGraw, H. Gilder, J. Refeld, J. Evans, Lieut. P. Andrews, U. S. N. and wife, O. P. Emerson, Rev. F. R. Kauhane, Rev. Mr. Desha, C. M. Curtis, L. J. Frank and wife, H. Alfriz, H. P. Beckley, O. Wescott, Mrs. O. Wescott, F. A. Bennett, E. B. Root, H. J. Buntin, R. B. Jones, G. B. Wilcox, A. Rice, Mrs. Pollack, C. B. Candy, Dr. Buffum, H. A. Buffum, H. Morgan and wife, W. F. Pogue Jr., R. W. McChesney, Miss D. E. Griswold, Mrs. W. S. Brainerd, Mrs. J. S. Taylor, J. M. Kaneakau, Miss I. Ziegler, Miss Alexander, J. W. Hall, J. R. Higby, C. H. Rose and wife, D. A. Ray, Look Sing, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss E. Lani, Miss F. E. Akona; Miss Mary Pili, Miss L. Atiwhi, A. de Souza, Miss L. Lani and 51 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 20.—Prof. A. S. Bickmore, C. C. Langill, Dr. C. H. Douglas, W. T. Belfield, J. C. Davis, S. E. Lucas, A. Toogood, Geo. Smith, J. E. Reges, E. Cramer, Geo. Malko, Miss M. Kanoho, C. Ah Chong, Hee Man, Yee Wa, Chang Yet, H. Kwack, Kodo and 96 deck.

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